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steerage passengers from here. Nine passengers from ports south, infected or suspected of being infected with plague, were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last possible exposure to infection. Vessel fumigated by sulphur. November 12, steamship *Santiago*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, and Panama, taking a bill of health for each place. Three cabin and 1 steerage passenger sailed from here. Ten cabin and 8 steerage passengers from southern ports went into quarantine here to complete ten days from last exposure. Vessel fumigated by sulphur.

November 14, American ship *Agenor*, Capt. C. H. Colby, sailed for San Francisco; crew 20, including officers; no passengers. This ship arrived here with a cargo of coal from New Castle, New South Wales, on September —, and has been at anchor ever since. No sickness on board during stay here. Not fumigated. November 15, steamship *Manari*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, and Panama; crew 49, including officers; cabin passengers, 19; steerage passengers, 15; all told, 79. No passengers for the Isthmus. Passengers and baggage not inspected. Vessel not fumigated.

A floating sanitary station has been put in service. Heretofore passengers for Guayaquil from ports south either had to go to Panama and stay out the required interval of time there and return to Guayaquil or charter a balandra or small boat, usually at a very high tariff, and go into quarantine down the river. The superior board of health, therefore, decided to procure a station where passengers could be received at a moderate cost. The result is the present station. The appointments are comfortable and clean, and the station is furnished with baths, etc. The cost is about \$2.50 a day.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin compared with other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, November 18, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended November 5 was higher than in the two preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.3 per thousand of the population, this being, however, lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.9 per thousand.

One-half of the large towns and cities of Germany showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having had a considerably higher death rate than this city, namely: Munich, Stuttgart, Cologne, Aachen, Magdeburg, Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg, Danzig, Strassburg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Nuremberg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hanover, Leipsic, Rixdorf (with 13.6), Charlottenburg (with 11.3), and Schöneberg with the minimum of 7.4 per thousand. Since the preceding week the number of deaths among children in the first year of life again showed a slight decrease, so that the considerable increase in the mortality was confined exclusively to the higher age classes. The death rate among infants, amounting to 3.3 per year and thousand, was lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipsic figures.

Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no important change, causing 54 deaths (including 3 from influenza). Acute intestinal diseases again showed a slight decrease, but claimed 47 victims. Five persons succumbed to cholera. Furthermore, there were registered 67 from phthisis pulmonalis, 49 from cancer, 10 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 2 from enteric fever. Finally, 24 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Deaths from injuries in Bombay presidency, 1892–1903—Also from dysentery and diarrhea during the same period.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, November 5, as follows:

Deaths from injuries, Bombay presidency.

1892	5,432	1899	7,102
1893	6,144	1900	8,224
1894	6,117	1901	7,092
1895	6,051	1902	7,434
1896	6,238	1903	6,693
1897	6,907	Mean, 1892–1897	6,148
1898	6,984	Mean, 1898–1903	7,255

Thus the number of deaths in 1903 was less than in any year since 1896. The injuries recorded are classified as in the following table, which gives the comparative figures for 1902 and 1903. Of a total of 6,693 deaths from injuries in 1903, there were 3,723 deaths among males and 2,970 among females.

Deaths from injuries, Bombay presidency, 1902 and 1903.

	1902.	1903.
Drowning	3,242	3,040
Poisoning	128	132
Hanging	214	172
Wounding	858	823
Wild beasts	152	79
Snake bite	1,288	1,074
Railway	34	27
Other causes	1,518	1,346
Total	7,434	6,693

Deaths from snake bite.

The Ratnagiri district is the worst infected in the presidency. During the five years preceding 1903, 1,167 persons fell victims to poisonous snakes. In 1903 there were 177 such deaths. In three other districts, i. e., Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Thana, there were a good many deaths from snake bite, but elsewhere the mortality from this cause was insignificant. No antivenene inoculations were reported.